

**THE SIEGE OF KNOXVILLE.**  
**THE ASSAULT ON FORT SAUNDERS.**  
The Rebel Loss Over 1,000 Killed,  
Wounded, and Prisoners.  
**ENGAGEMENT NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP.**  
For Cavalry Repulsed with Slight Loss.  
**CAPTURE OF FOUR REBEL GUNS.**

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
The following dispatch has been received at the military headquarters in this city:  
"KNOXVILLE, Monday, Nov. 30, 1863.  
"All well. The enemy was repulsed yesterday with heavy loss. Everything is going on well, and we feel very confident."  
Dispatches state that in the assault on Knoxville on the 25th ult., the Rebels lost over 1,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
Special dispatches from Cumberland Gap, dated Dec. 3, report that there was fighting yesterday at Walker's Ford, two miles from the Gap, between Foster's and Longstreet's cavalry.  
In attempting to cross the Clinch River, we were repulsed with the loss of 20 men. We captured four guns.  
Two of our surgeons were found murdered in Jonesville.  
Longstreet, advancing from the Westward—  
Operations along the Tennessee—Gen. Burnside in the Field.  
From the Special Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.  
On Friday night, the 13th, Longstreet succeeded in throwing a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee, at a point some six miles by the river below Loudon, out of reach of our batteries, and where there was no elevated position to plant one. The night was dark, but it is said that our pickets heard the lumbering of pontoons, as of a party laying a bridge, and reported the fact to Gen. White. The enemy's batteries, however, commanded the position, so that it would have been destructive to our men to have opposed the building of the bridge. These are the apologies given for permitting the enemy to construct his pontoon. A second bridge was also laid across lower down toward Kingston. During the day and night of Saturday the Rebel force was crossed over, Hood's division being first to cross, and began the advance toward Lenoir Station, where a portion of the Union army lay encamped. Our pickets were driven in early in the day, and seeing an overwhelming force in his front, Gen. White at daylight issued the order to fall back. The trains were sent to the rear, and the whole force were in the act of moving when Gen. Burnside arrived by a special train from Knoxville. Seeing the general movement, and deeming it premature, he ordered a halt. A portion of the train, however, had already crossed the river, and the exception of the supply wagons—had passed to Knoxville. The troops were now immediately formed, with Chapin's brigade of White's division in the advance. The Rebel skirmishers were driven back upon their own body, our pickets occupying until morning the hill from which the Rebels had retired, the main body falling back about two miles. In the first attack the 27th Kentucky, charged, supported by the 10th Illinois. In the morning the tables were turned, our pickets being forced to fall back. The 11th Ohio were repulsed in their support, with a section of Henshaw's battery. The Rebels drove as while the battery was in the act of being placed in position, and a column was captured. The guns were brought off. Here the retreat began, the brigade under Col. Chapin being relieved by the 2d Division, 9th Army Corps, under command of Col. Hartmann. This Division has since done duty as a rear guard, and has had its hands full.

The mass of the troops were falling back on the main road, and nearly parallel with the railroad, from Monday morning until Tuesday noon, the 9th Army Corps, covering the retreat and skirmishing heavily all the way. Early in the morning the order was given to destroy our wagon-trains, with their contents, as the closeness of the enemy, and the impossibility of moving it rendered the step necessary. On reaching Campbell Station, which is at the forks of the main road to Knoxville and London, our troops were formed in the open field, in a good position, and at precisely 12 o'clock the general engagement of the day began.  
Gen. Burnside, by his presence in the field, moving from point to point, and personally directing the disposition of the troops inspired the greatest enthusiasm among the men. The enemy's line occupied the two miles, their left resting on the railroad two miles to the left of the main road. Our position was in the open field, and gently sloping hills upon each side, and extended about two and a half miles. The veteran 9th Army Corps, always in the thickest of the fight, battled with its accustomed steadiness, and covered itself with glory. The 2d Corps also fought with determined courage. Our batteries were also handled with skill and effect. We had about twenty guns in position, which, as near as could be ascertained, were not over half the number possessed by the Rebels.  
We held our position until night, when the rear was clear, and our forces fell back deliberately and in good order toward the town. We have lost quite heavily, but have inflicted a heavier loss upon the enemy, a circumstance I never refer to with satisfaction.

Tuesday morning, Gen. Burnside has formed his line of battle at some three miles outside of the town. Our cavalry in front, the enemy are massed within five miles, and a general fight is momentarily looked for—a fight which will be one of the most memorable of the war, and which will decide the fate of East Tennessee. Every soldier, every man, every convalescent who is able to carry a gun will be put in. If able to hold the enemy in check, or to drive him back, they will lay a day or two have a fire in their rear, from the advancing forces of Gen. Grant. This is now our chief reliance for deliverance, in case we are driven to the wall. The hardships of our men and officers during the last few days have been terrible. Without sleep, with short rations, or none at all, and a brief and blanketless bed on the cold, wet earth, has been the experience of officers and men alike. I close my letter with the hope—a vain one, perhaps—of getting my dispatches through—and address myself to the task of completing the history of yesterday's operations, and watching the impending battle.

**A Large Rebel Force Threatening Knoxville from the West—A Day's Skirmishing with the Enemy—Our Cavalry Driven Back to within Two Miles of the Town—An Engagement Probable To-morrow.**

KNOXVILLE, Sunday Eve., Nov. 15, 1863.  
The headings above briefly foreshadow the topics of my present letter, and may or may not startle those of our friends at home, according as they have been accustomed to regard our tenure of East Tennessee as permanent or the reverse.  
The demonstrations made by the enemy during the last few days have been bold and determined, exhibiting confidence in their strength, as well as a resolute purpose, if possible, to dislodge us from our comfortable quarters in this quiet and desirable section of the country. I have from day to day endeavored to keep you posted as to the movements of the enemy, but the impossibility of being personally

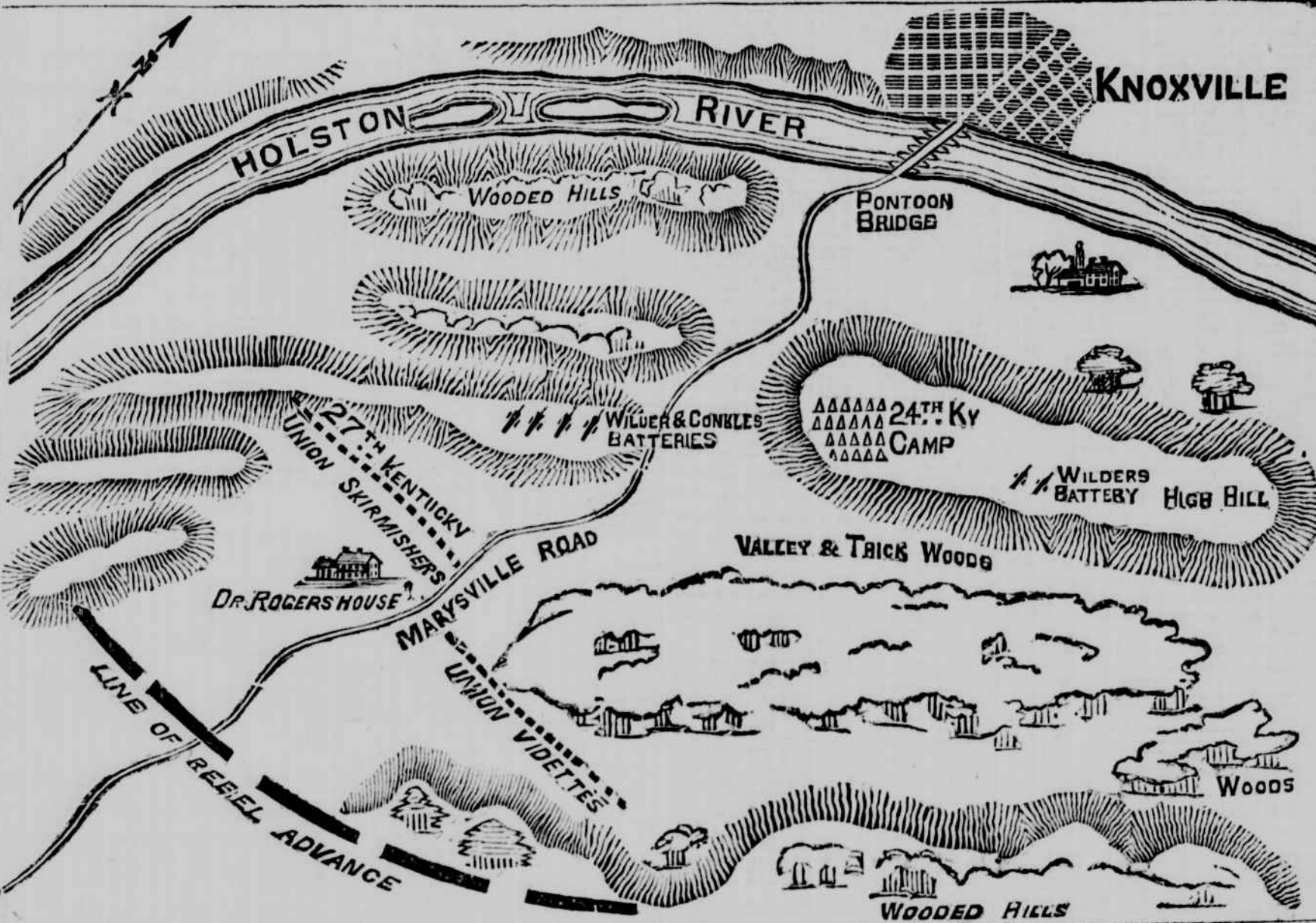
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## OPERATIONS AROUND KNOXVILLE.



present at two or three different points at the same time, and the difficulty of procuring prompt and accurate information, have caused me no little embarrassment. As the circle of operations is daily getting narrower—in fact a little too circumscribed for comfort—the end of the drama is likely to be short, sharp, and decisive, and will now be soon known to the country.

The events of today have been important. The enemy are in front of the town, having driven our insufficient force back to the immediate defenses of the place, where at this writing they rest upon their arms, or upon their worn and jaded horses, in hourly anticipation of battle. In my letter dispatched by private hand this morning, I gave the particulars which were known up to that time.

The 11th Kentucky mounted infantry, 9th Kentucky cavalry, and 4th Ohio infantry, in immediate command of General Sanders, with General Shackelford present and co-operating, were, with their diminished force, occupying a position only some two miles this side of Knoxville this morning, where they were attacked about 9 o'clock by a cavalry and infantry force reported to be under Wheeler, and estimated all the way from eight to ten thousand strong. The enemy's train numbered four hundred wagons, according to information of the citizens who saw and counted them. They have a Parrott battery, of which they made effective use. The line of the advance was from the direction of Marysville, by the way of Rockville, crossing Little River. As the enemy advanced, Col. Woodford made a stand at every available position, disputing the ground as long as possible. On Shock Creek the Rebels were held in check for some time, but they uniformly threw out flanking parties right and left, into the woods and hills which lined the road, obliging us to fall steadily back to avoid capture. Hearing sharp musketry firing in front, with an occasional interlude of cannon, your correspondent pushed out upon the Rockville road, about 1 o'clock, and met a large number of stragglers mounted leading lame and riderless horses. To my questions as to why they were going to the rear, the reply was that their horses had given out, they were out of ammunition, had lost their guns, were sick, or some such excuse. After about 200 of these stragglers had passed in, I observed a line of ambulances hurrying down the road, preceded and followed by what seemed the whole force in full retreat. They moved, however, in good order, and there was no panic or confusion. Following close behind a Parrott battery, I discovered Col. Woodford of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, who informed me that the Rebels in strong force were closely following. I turned and rode back about one mile, the cavalry deploying into the open fields to the right and left of the road. I then took my position upon a hill where Col. Cameron, commanding the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, had sent forward a section of the Wilder Indiana battery of Rodman steel guns. Gen. Shackelford also ordered up the Parrott battery, which had just been brought to the rear, making six guns in position. This hill was in advance of, and somewhat lower than, the one originally selected by Col. Cameron for his Wilder battery. All eyes were now eagerly directed toward the south, to catch the first glimpse of the advancing foe. We had but a moment to wait. Following close upon the rear-guard, and almost indistinguishable from our own men, the Rebels poured out of the woods—first the officers mounted, then the troops mounted on foot. Puffs of white smoke instantly lined the front of the woods as they emerged from their cover, and deployed to the right and left upon the double-quick. The 11th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and 4th Ohio, which had been ordered to cover the retreat, under command of Lieut. Col. Motley, formed in the open field to the right of Dr. Rogers' house, which stands on the right of the road, and here, for some fifteen minutes, sustained and returned the enemy's fire in gallant style. Our men were, as yet, too nearly in a line with the Rebels to permit us to use our battery, but each gun was pointed and ready. Rebel officers rode rapidly to and fro across the field, within a short distance of our advance line, and now, shrieking like demons, they dash out and left to gain the cover of the woods which skirt the field. Our own men falling back now gave the coveted opportunity to use the battery, and in another moment a half dozen cannon opened their iron throats and sent grape and shell into their ranks. They faltered. One small party attained a high hill upon our right, at a distance of a third of a mile, and fired two or three volleys, but a shell or two silenced their fire. In two minutes more, when the smoke of our guns cleared away, the field in front, which had been alive with Rebels, was clear. They had taken to the woods, or compelled themselves in the ravines from our

guns. We kept up an occasional fire across the woods to the left to prevent them from flanking us in that direction. A regiment of cavalry was now sent forward round by the left, under cover of a thicket, and they were soon discovered deploying in the open field, which half an hour previous had been occupied by the enemy. It was now after 5 o'clock, and the approaching darkness rendered further operations impracticable. Our advance forces received only a few straggling shots from the skirt of the woods in which the enemy had concealed himself, but we continued to occupy the position.

This matter stood when your correspondent left the field at 5 o'clock. It is believed that the enemy will bring up his whole force, and to-morrow will witness probably a decisive struggle for the possession of Knoxville and East Tennessee.  
The loss has not been heavy, but I am unable at present to obtain the names of the killed and wounded. Colonel Pennebaker, commanding the 27th Kentucky Cavalry, had his horse wounded. Captain Ward of the 11th Kentucky received a flesh wound in his thigh, and Whitlock of Company E and Sullivan of Company I were wounded. Reinforcements are hurrying forward, and they are needed.

**Affairs over the River.**  
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1863.  
There was a general engagement expected over the river this morning, and at daylight your correspondent was on the ground to witness and record events. On reaching the front some slight skirmishing was going on, our advance pickets occupying the position from which the Rebels were driven last evening. About 9 o'clock the enemy made an attempt apparently to form, but as soon as they were discovered our batteries opened upon them, and they soon retired again under cover of the woods. Subsequently a force of skirmishers was noticed passing to the left under cover of the opposite hills; but a force is stationed at the junction of the Sevierville road, in which direction it was supposed the enemy would attempt a flank movement. General Shackelford sent out a regiment to feel for the enemy, but no considerable force could be discovered. At noon all remained quiet, the 27th Kentucky cavalry occupied the hill to the left and rear of the batteries, where a log breastwork was constructed. The 2d Brigade, Col. Cameron, continued on duty, his force being judiciously disposed to meet and resist attack. It is now apparent that the Rebels expected to drive us into Knoxville, and then shell us out of the town. Upon finding that preparations were ready to meet them, and that our position was a strong one, they concluded to fall back or wait the movements of the cooperating column upon the opposite side of the river. The troops are in good spirits, and evidently ready to try their hand if necessary with the Rebel force in front. Toward evening there is no Rebel force to be found, and it is thought they have fallen back.

Monday, 2 o'clock p.m.—Gen. Burnside, it is said, received a dispatch from Gen. Grant yesterday, at Lenoir, stating that Gen. Sherman had arrived with his command in Bragg's rear, that he had thrown a heavy column between Bragg and Longstreet, and that if we could hold our position until Wednesday, all would be well. The substance of this message was, I learn, read to the troops, and caused much enthusiasm.

Since this, however, affairs have been steadily growing worse. Longstreet, whose whole division crossed the Tennessee on Saturday night, has been steadily and boldly crowding our troops, who have had to fall back toward Knoxville. An hour ago a wagon-master reported to Gen. Maun that the entire wagon train of the 2d Michigan had been abandoned and destroyed. This report has grown into the more alarming one that the whole wagon train, amounting to about seventy teams, had to be burned to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Some cannon have also been captured. Our 9th Army Corps are reported at 2 o'clock to be within fifteen miles of Knoxville, closely followed by the Rebel army.

the sidewalk, and openly rejoice with exceeding glee as the hour of their deliverance draweth nigh. Truly, these are the occasions to test the true character of the people as well as of the soldier. All the surplus army material has been put in a state to be destroyed at a moment's notice. The paymasters who brought hither between two and three millions of dollars with which to pay off the army, and who have not yet had an hour of quiet to commence payments, are awaiting Gen. Burnside's order to commit their greenbacks to the devouring flames. Should it finally be decided that we fall back, a large amount of material must needs be left behind for lack of transportation, but this will be destroyed, and will in no way contribute to the sustenance of the incoming Rebel army. To add to our embarrassments, the roads are execrable, and will render it next to impossible to move over them with any decent despatch. The most painful feature to contemplate in the large number of sick and convalescent in our hospitals, who must be left to the tender mercies of the Confederate army. Our own surgeons, however, will stay by them. Probably one half of the twelve hundred now in hospitals will continue to get away, provided we are compelled to leave. Gen. Maun issued an order this forenoon to arm all the convalescents to assist in defending of the place.

**FROM THE MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT.**  
**REPORTS BY GEORGIA REFUGEES.**  
**A Reign of Terror in That State.**  
**Impressment of Men and Supplies.**  
**BRAGG RELIEVED BY HARDEE.**  
**Desperate Efforts to Patch up the Shattered Army.**

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
Nothing from Knoxville. The weather is mild, and the roads have been drying during the past week. This is most favorable for the rapid march of our relieving column, which is probably within reach of Longstreet to-night.  
A number of refugees from Walker County, Georgia, came in to day. They represent that a perfect reign of terror prevails in Northern Georgia. Males of all ages are conscripted and all supplies are impressed. The citizens are escaping to the mountains.  
Gen. Bragg has been relieved by Gen. Hardee, who is making desperate efforts to patch up the shattered army and assume the offensive.

**Cincinnati Items.**  
CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
The reward for the capture of Morgan has been increased to \$5,000.  
Gen. Cox has been relieved from duty at Cincinnati, and ordered to report at Knoxville.  
Capt. Hunt and others, recently before a Court-Martial here, have been ordered to Washington for disposition.  
The arrangements for the great Sanitary Fair are progressing satisfactorily, and the Fair promises to be a great success.  
The trade in cotton, between Memphis and Arkansas has been broken up by guerrillas, who plunder the people of their cotton, destroy it, and conscript the owners. Cotton was quoted in Memphis, on the 1st inst., at 42 7/10c. each.

**Military Conferences.**  
BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
The New-Iberia (Louisiana) correspondent of The Traveller writes, under date of Nov. 19: "Last night, the 7th New-York regiment presented Gen. Welles with a magnificent saber. Speeches and music were the order of the evening. Taken in all, there is not a happier set of men than Gen. Welles and his command."

**THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.**  
**Gen. Gillmore Shelling the City.**  
**The Inhabitants Removed to the Rear.**  
**FORT SUMTER ABOUT DEMOLISHED.**  
**Bombardment of the Rebel Forts.**  
**THE PEOPLE OF FLORIDA STARVING.**

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
The U. S. supply steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. Wm. H. West commanding, arrived at the Navy Yard this morning from Charleston Bar on Tuesday (the 1st) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.  
She brought back the Marine Battalion, comprising 200 men, and several refugees from St. John's river, Fla., who represented the people of that State to be in a starving condition.  
She also brought one of the Rebel party who attempted to blow up the Ironsides—Robert Scott by name, formerly of New-York.  
Lieut. West reports that Gen. Gillmore still continued to throw shells into Charleston, at the rate of twenty per day, and it was evident that they were doing considerable damage. The shells were seen to burst at night.

All the inhabitants of Charleston had been removed to the rear of the city.  
The firing on Sumter had ceased, and Gen. Gillmore was turning his attention to the forts inside the harbor. A terrific fire was kept up on Fort Johnston.  
On the reception of the news of Grant's victories on Tuesday our Army and Navy fired grand salutes. Soon afterward the Rebel batteries opened fire, which was vigorously going on when the Massachusetts left.  
The Rebels had heretofore kept a hospital flag flying from the Moultrie House, and of course our forces respected it, and avoided firing upon it. But a few days ago the Rebels commenced tearing down the Moultrie House, and revealed to our forces a formidable battery, which had been secreted behind it while it was under the protection of the hospital flag.  
No flag now floats over Sumter, and only an occasional shot is fired from its ruins.

CHARLESTON HARBOR, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863.  
The position of affairs here is unchanged.  
Gen. Gillmore continued to shell Sumter from his mortar batteries.  
The west wall of Sumter has been undermined by our fire, and the last vestige of the fort as a fortified work is disappearing.  
The Rebels now only occasionally display a small battle flag from the ruins of the fort.  
On Thursday last the land batteries engaged the Rebel forts on James and Sullivan's Islands for several hours. The firing was very heavy.  
The weather up to yesterday has been stormy, and the navy, in consequence, inactive.  
Capt. J. M. Bradford has been appointed Fleet Captain, vice Emmons, relieved.

**Colored Cavalry.**  
BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
The Secretary of War has authorized Gov. Andrew to recruit a regiment of colored cavalry in Massachusetts.

**FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.**  
**Lee's Army Advancing Again.**  
**ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE RAPIDAN.**  
**The Rebels Soon Put to Flight.**  
**CULPEPPER OCCUPIED BY OUR CAVALRY.**

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
Your correspondent T. C. G. forwards the following:  
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
Friday morning, Dec. 4, 1863.  
The troops received orders last night to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The order was issued on account of the apparently well authenticated report that Lee was crossing his whole army at Germanna Ford on the Rapidan. The report probably originated in the fact that some demonstrations were made by the enemy near Germanna Ford. Nothing more is known at headquarters at 9 o'clock this morning, and the report of Lee's crossing the Rapidan is believed to be incorrect. The weather is fine.  
LATER.—Since writing the above I have ascertained that there was an attempt to cross the Rapidan by the enemy last night. A considerable force, embracing all arms of the service—infantry, artillery and cavalry—presented themselves at Raccoon Ford, but Gen. Custer, who was guarding the Ford, soon put the Rebels to flight.  
Orders were issued at 9 o'clock last night from Corps Headquarters, Gen. French, for the corps to be ready to move in an hour. At a quarter before 10 o'clock these orders were countermanded, and the information vouchsafed that the Rebel Gen. Stuart had crossed at Raccoon Ford and whipped Custer, but that Custer had gallantly rallied, whipped Stuart and driven him across the river. Therefore they could sleep in peace.  
To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
All was quiet in front of the Army of the Potomac to-day. Last night the enemy made a reconnaissance in force, consisting of artillery, infantry and cavalry, and crossed at Raccoon Ford, with the probable intention of ascertaining our strength and position. But they were repulsed by a detachment of our cavalry corps, and rapidly retreated to the south side of the Rapidan.  
We occupy Culpepper with a cavalry force.

**The Last Campaign of the Potomac Army.**  
WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
The Star under the head of "The Army of the Potomac and its Hesitating Generals," says:  
"So long as our army in this quarter continues to be regarded by its present commander in the field, it is now clear that it will fail to command public confidence. Though the movement amounted only to a reconnaissance in force, its purpose was certainly to give Lee battle whenever found. There can be no mistake in this fact, though it is sought to be denied. We know further that the season for active operations under active commanders in this section, has not closed as is being represented by more or less newspapers. So if Lee, relying upon a continuance of the chronic hesitations of our Army of the Potomac, ventures to re-engage Longstreet considerably from his own army, which he has yet time at least to attempt, the Government will promptly seek to make him pay dear for his temerity. An Army of the Potomac is as ready as the moment to move again as it was when undertaking to do a few days since."

**From the West.**  
CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
The steamer Silver Moon, from Memphis with 600 bales of cotton, passed here to-day for Cincinnati.  
Last night the Hon. Mr. Chase of Michigan, and Gen. Greger of Ohio, addressed a large and enthusiastic Union meeting here.  
Memphis dates to the 2d state that Gen. Harburt had ordered all merchants in Memphis, not having authority from headquarters to sell military clothing, to send their stocks north of the line.

**THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.**  
**Official Vote of the State.**  
ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1863.  
The following is the official State canvass, as declared this afternoon by the State Canvassers:  
JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS—Henry R. Selden; 313,267; William F. Allen, 283,532.  
SECRETARY OF STATE—Chauncey M. Depew, 314,347; Daniel R. St. John, 284,942.  
CONTROLLER—Lucius Robinson, 314,236; Sanford E. Church, 284,245.  
ATTORNEY GENERAL—John Cochrane, 313,665; Mark Hall R. Champlin, 284,762.  
TREASURER—George W. Schuyler, 314,303; William B. Lewis, 284,618.  
SIXTH SENATOR—William B. Taylor, 314,633; Val R. Richmond, 284,758.  
CANAL COMMISSIONER—Benjamin F. Bruce, 313,847; William W. Wright, 284,884.  
INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS—James K. Bates, 314,063; David B. McNeil, 284,980.  
The Hon. Archibald C. Niven is declared elected State Senator in the Ninth District by 16 majority.

**The Missouri Legislature.**  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
In the House, to-day, the rules were suspended, to allow the introduction of a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the transactions of the State Provisional Government. The resolution passed.

**The Sale of Five-Twenties.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4, 1863.  
The sales of Five-Twenties to-day amounted to \$675,000. The long delayed bonds are now being disposed at the rate of a million, and a half per day, and larger amounts are promised during the week.

**Riot in New-Jersey.**  
A serious disturbance of the public peace, amounting to a riot, has been going on during the past week at South Amboy, N. J. The riot originated among the laborers employed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. It seems that the Railroad Company had decided during the latter part of last week to advance the men's wages from \$1 25 per day to \$1 50, at the same time making the announcement through the Superintendent at that place that the Company had determined to have no more work done on Sunday; therefore the men who were employed at night, and who had hitherto worked on Saturday night and Sunday morning until 9 o'clock, would, after the 1st of December, be expected to cease their labor for the week on Saturday at midnight.  
The men were dissatisfied with the new order, but it is said were entirely willing to work for the wages offered if the old system of working on Sunday would not be discontinued; otherwise they desired a further advance. But the men continued to work until Monday afternoon of this week, at which time fifteen or twenty desperate men declared to work any longer, or permit others to work, and before evening the accusers were so numerous that they amounted to 500 men. During the night they paraded through the town, attacking citizens, pillaging, and making the night hideous with their noises. On Tuesday mob law was in the ascendant. Several men who chose to work on the railroad were beaten and driven off, the rioters refusing to permit any one to leave or any work to be done. All the stores were closed, and the mob seemed determined to try and complete with our riot last July. The mob continued to hold their power until Wednesday, when a company of militia arrived from Newton, when they forced the mob to retire, making several arrests. The responsibility of the riot rests upon the shoulders of the Copperheads of that vicinity, and it is stated as trustworthy that most of those who were engaged in it are of the same persuasion. The Camden and Amboy Company resumed operations yesterday morning, employing, temporarily, the carpenters and mechanics who were not engaged in the riot.